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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/742,696	12/19/2000	Robert Callaghan	00 P 7532 US 01	9143

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Siemens Corporation
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EXAMINER

PATEL, HARESH N

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2154

DATE MAILED: 11/16/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/742,696	CALLAGHAN ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Haresh Patel	2154	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 26 August 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-16 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-16 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-6 are subject to examination.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments filed 8/26/2005, pages 5-11, have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Therefore, rejection of claims 1-16 is maintained.

Applicant argues (1), "In combining the teachings of references, Gudjonsson et. al. 6,564, 261 (Hereinafter Gudjonsson), Draginich et. al. 6,560,329 (Hereafter Draginich), Coulouris et. al. Distributed Systems Concepts and Design, Second edition, 1994, pages 34-38 (Hereinafter Coulouris) and Sanders et al., 6,574,605 (Hereinafter Sanders), the examiner has combined the teachings of these arts not based upon any suggestion in these references but based upon applicant's teachings in hindsight and there is no motivation to combine these references".

The examiner respectfully disagrees in response to applicant's arguments. Gudjonsson teaches a system, a method (e.g., figure 13, col., 17, line 48 – col., 18, line 13) comprising, dispatcher adapted to receive and dispatch one or more messages for adding software features (e.g., additional features supported by load balancing service, device handlers, routing service, contact list service, figure 13), to one or more software subsystems (i.e., routing service receiving user requests and dispatching to the registered device handlers to handle the requests, figure 13, col., 17, line 48 – col., 18, line 13), a software dispatcher (i.e., routing service, figure 13) in a telephony internet server (e.g., figure 13, col., 17, line 48 – col., 18, line 13), the software dispatcher configured to add software system application features (e.g., features supported by load balancing service, device handlers, routing service, contact list service, figure

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13), associated with a private branch exchange and a packet network (e.g., features supported over the network, figure 13, col., 17, line 48 – col., 18, line 13), and adapted to maintain a list of message receivers (e.g., contact list, registered device handlers and users, load balancing service, figure 13, col., 17, line 48 – col., 18, line), said list comprising a list of integers, subsystem provide a dispatcher with an identification of a message to be delivered (e.g., User ID, figure 18(a)) identifying which receivers are to receive particular messages, dispatcher identifies a destination (e.g., identifying of the users to receive the messages through the device handlers, col., 17, line 48 – col., 18, line 13), the dispatcher identifying and distributing the messages by unique integer and node (e.g., user identification and mapping, unique per CID, figure 12(b), database (13) containing device handler identification related to a user node for load balancing, figure 13, col., 17, line 48 – col., 18, line 13), a plurality of message receivers (e.g., users through device handlers, col., 17, line 48 – col., 18, line 13), adapted to identify to said software dispatcher particular messages for receiving, registered receivers (e.g., a device handler is installed that accepts text pages, looks up the receiver's mobile number and then sends all the relevant information to some standard paging gateway (SMS gateway), a device handler may enable phone calls, col., 17, line 48 – col., 18, line 13), receivers registering to receive predetermined messages with said dispatcher (e.g., col., 17, line 48 – col., 18, line 13), the message receivers including one or more software applications (e.g., device handlers and their applications, col., 15, line 13 – col., 15, line 43).

Draginich teaches a telecommunication system (telecom system, figure 2), a private branch exchange (PBX, figure 2), and a server coupled between a packet network and a private branch exchange (e.g., call server and routing controller coupled to the private branch exchange,

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figure 2), the server adapted to interface the private branch exchange to a packet network (e.g., call server and routing controller coupled to the private branch exchange, figure 2), the server including a software dispatcher (i.e., abstract). The combined teachings of Draginich with the teachings of Gudjonsson would facilitate dispatching of messages to the registered devices on the network using a PBX exchange because the server would provide message conversion between protocols used by the PBX and the devices on a private network (abstract, col., 3, lines 15 – 48).

Coulouris teaches dispatching messages to the message receivers synchronously and asynchronously (e.g., page 34, line 15 – page 38, line 30). The combined teachings of Draginich and Gudjonsson and Coulouris would facilitate communication for the dispatcher to interact with the registered devices because the software (dispatcher) can send the messages to the registered devices on the network using a synchronous or asynchronous mechanism depending on the type of messages it received (e.g., page 34, line 15 – page 38, line 30).

Sanders teaches the concept of dynamically configuration (e.g., lines 36 – 46, col., 2) and balance system workload (e.g., lines 30 – 36, col., 2). The combined teachings of Draginich, Gudjonsson, Coulouris and Sanders would facilitate dynamically configure and balance system workload because the dynamic configuration would eliminate manual assignment which would enhance the system functionality (e.g., col., 3, lines 12 – 48). Balancing system workload would enhance handling of the messages by the system in a reliable manner (e.g., col., 4, lines 26 – 62).

Note: the specification of this application does not disclose handling of the messages by the system in a reliable manner, etc. contrary to hindsight.

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Also, it is well established that a conclusion of obviousness may be made based on a combination of references based on a reason, suggestion or motivation to lead an inventor to combine those references. *In re Pro-Mold and Tool Co. v. Great Lakes Plastic Inc.*, 37 USPQ2d 1626, 1629 (Fed. Cir. 1996). The claim is open-ended (comprising). Also, the test for obviousness is not whether the features of a secondary reference may be bodily incorporated into the structure of a primary reference. It is also not that the claimed invention must be expressly suggested in any one or all of the references. Rather, the test is what the combined teachings of the references would have suggested to those of ordinary skill in the art. *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 414, 425, 208 USPQ 871, 881 (CCPA 1981); *In re Young*, 927 F.2d 588, 591, 18 USPQ2d 1089, 1091 (Fed. Cir. 1991).

Further, in response to applicant's argument that the examiner's conclusion of obviousness is based upon improper hindsight reasoning, it must be recognized that any judgment on obviousness is in a sense necessarily a reconstruction based upon hindsight reasoning. But so long as it takes into account only knowledge which was within the level of ordinary skill at the time the claimed invention was made, and does not include knowledge gleaned only from the applicant's disclosure, such a reconstruction is proper. See *In re McLaughlin*, 443 F.2d 1392, 170 USPQ 209 (CCPA 1971). Please note above for proper obviousness not based on hindsight, the combined teaching of cited references that teach a system comprising and a method comprising (see claims), all what the applicant is trying to accomplish, as per the claimed invention. Therefore, the rejection is maintained.

Applicant states (2), "Gudjonsson teaches a loosely connected confederation of server clusters where clients, including software entities under operating system (OS) control and

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devices on a communications network, have secure access to a cluster and users can send invitations to other users to establish an arbitrary communication session, e.g., text chat session, voice chat session, web conference, etc., with the routing service for the sending or inviting user sending the invitation to the routing service for the receiving user”, “Draginich teach a server coupled between a packet network and a private branch exchange”, “Sanders teach dynamically configuration and balance system workload and a system and method for strategic services enterprise workload management that enables on organization such as a financial institution to route any channel service to customer service representatives at any capable service site”, “Coulouris discloses both synchronously and asynchronously dispatching messages”.

The examiner aggress with the applicant’s assertion of the teachings, i.e., “Gudjonsson teaches a loosely connected confederation of server clusters where clients, including software entities under operating system (OS) control and devices on a communications network, have secure access to a cluster and users can send invitations to other users to establish an arbitrary communication session, e.g., text chat session, voice chat session, web conference, etc., with the routing service for the sending or inviting user sending the invitation to the routing service for the receiving user”, “Draginich teach a server coupled between a packet network and a private branch exchange”, “Sanders teach dynamically configuration and balance system workload and a system and method for strategic services enterprise workload management that enables on organization such as a financial institution to route any channel service to customer service representatives at any capable service site”, “Coulouris teaches both synchronously and asynchronously dispatching messages”.

For clarification, the teachings of the cited arts are not limited to the above-mentioned teachings.

Gudjonsson also teaches a system, a method (e.g., figure 13, col., 17, line 48 – col., 18, line 13), dispatcher adapted to receive and dispatch one or more messages for adding software features (e.g., additional features supported by load balancing service, device handlers, routing service, contact list service, figure 13), to one or more software subsystems (i.e., routing service receiving user requests and dispatching to the registered device handlers to handle the requests, figure 13, col., 17, line 48 – col., 18, line 13), a software dispatcher (i.e., routing service, figure 13) in a telephony internet server (e.g., figure 13, col., 17, line 48 – col., 18, line 13), the software dispatcher configured to add software system application features (e.g., features supported by load balancing service, device handlers, routing service, contact list service, figure 13), associated with a private branch exchange and a packet network (e.g., features supported over the network, figure 13, col., 17, line 48 – col., 18, line 13), and adapted to maintain a list of message receivers (e.g., contact list, registered device handlers and users, load balancing service, figure 13, col., 17, line 48 – col., 18, line), said list comprising a list of integers, subsystem provide a dispatcher with an identification of a message to be delivered (e.g., User ID, figure 18(a)) identifying which receivers are to receive particular messages, dispatcher identifies a destination (e.g., identifying of the users to receive the messages through the device handlers, col., 17, line 48 – col., 18, line 13), the dispatcher identifying and distributing the messages by unique integer and node (e.g., user identification and mapping, unique per CID, figure 12(b), database (13) containing device handler identification related to a user node for load balancing, figure 13, col., 17, line 48 – col., 18, line 13), a plurality of message receivers (e.g., users

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through device handlers, col., 17, line 48 – col., 18, line 13), adapted to identify to said software dispatcher particular messages for receiving, registered receivers (e.g., a device handler is installed that accepts text pages, looks up the receiver's mobile number and then sends all the relevant information to some standard paging gateway (SMS gateway), a device handler may enable phone calls, col., 17, line 48 – col., 18, line 13), receivers registering to receive predetermined messages with said dispatcher (e.g., col., 17, line 48 – col., 18, line 13), the message receivers including one or more software applications (e.g., device handlers and their applications, col., 15, line 13 – col., 15, line 43).

Draginich also teaches telecommunication system (telecom system, figure 2), a private branch exchange (PBX, figure 2), and a server coupled between a packet network and a private branch exchange (e.g., call server and routing controller coupled to the private branch exchange, figure 2), the server adapted to interface the private branch exchange to a packet network (e.g., call server and routing controller coupled to the private branch exchange, figure 2), the server including a software dispatcher (i.e., abstract).

Coulouris also teaches dispatching messages to the message receivers synchronously and asynchronously (e.g., page 34, line 15 – page 38, line 30).

Sanders also teaches the concept of dynamically configuration (e.g., lines 36 – 46, col., 2) and balance system workload (e.g., lines 30 – 36, col., 2).

Applicant argues (3) “combined teachings of the cited references, do not disclose claimed present invention, i.e., a telecommunications system including a telephony Internet server, a dispatcher is provided for delivering messages between dispatcher clients, i.e., software subsystems in the same process, a different process, or on a different machine, that need updates,

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etc. The dispatcher manages a pool of threads to balance the workload. The dispatcher can process both synchronous and asynchronous messages by dispatching the message to all registered subsystems in order of their registered priority. Subsystems register for receiving predetermined messages. The dispatcher maintains a database of their destinations. The dispatcher itself needs to have no knowledge of the contents of messages that are to be sent; and, the sender software subsystems need have no knowledge of the corresponding destinations, dispatching the messages can be anywhere on the network, the server dispatching the messages".

The examiner respectfully disagrees in response to applicant's arguments. In response to applicant's argument that the references fail to show certain features of applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies "a telecommunications system including a telephony Internet server, a dispatcher is provided for delivering messages between dispatcher clients, i.e., software subsystems in the same process, a different process, or on a different machine, that need updates, etc. The dispatcher manages a pool of threads to balance the workload. The dispatcher can process both synchronous and asynchronous messages by dispatching the message to all registered subsystems in order of their registered priority. Subsystems register for receiving predetermined messages. The dispatcher maintains a database of their destinations. The dispatcher itself needs to have no knowledge of the contents of messages that are to be sent; and, the sender software subsystems need have no knowledge of the corresponding destinations, dispatching the messages can be anywhere on the network, the server dispatching the messages", is not recited in the rejected claim(s).

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Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

What is claimed is, “a software dispatcher in a telephony Internet server, the dispatcher configured to add software system application features associated with a private branch exchange and a packet network and adapted to maintain a list of message receivers”, and “dispatcher adapted to receive and dispatch one or more messages for adding software features to one or more software subsystems”.

Gudjonsson teaches these limitations, i.e., “a software dispatcher (i.e., routing service, figure 13) in a telephony Internet server, the dispatcher configured to add software system application features (e.g., features supported by load balancing service, device handlers, routing service, contact list service, figure 13) associated with a private branch exchange and a packet network (e.g., features supported over the network, figure 13, col., 17, line 48 – col., 18, line 13) and adapted to maintain a list of message receivers (e.g., contact list, registered device handlers and users, load balancing service, figure 13, col., 17, line 48 – col., 18, line)”, and “dispatcher adapted to receive and dispatch one or more messages for adding software features (e.g., additional features supported by load balancing service, device handlers, routing service, contact list service, figure 13) to one or more software subsystems (i.e., routing service receiving user requests and dispatching to the registered device handlers to handle the requests, figure 13, col., 17, line 48 – col., 18, line 13)”. Therefore the rejection is maintained.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

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3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1, 6, 7 and 12-16, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gudjonsson et. al. 6,564, 261 (Hereinafter Gudjonsson) in view of Draginich et. al. 6,560,329 (Hereafter Draginich) and Coulouris et. al. Distributed Systems Concepts and Design, Second edition, 1994, pages 34-38 (Hereinafter Coulouris) and Sanders et al., 6,574,605 (Hereinafter Sanders).

5. As per claims 1, 6, 7 and 12-16, Gudjonsson teaches a system, a method (e.g., figure 13, col., 17, line 48 – col., 18, line 13) comprising,

dispatcher adapted to receive and dispatch one or more messages for adding software features (e.g., additional features supported by load balancing service, device handlers, routing service, contact list service, figure 13), to one or more software subsystems (i.e., routing service receiving user requests and dispatching to the registered device handlers to handle the requests, figure 13, col., 17, line 48 – col., 18, line 13),

a software dispatcher (i.e., routing service, figure 13) in a telephony internet server (e.g., figure 13, col., 17, line 48 – col., 18, line 13), the software dispatcher configured to add software system application features (e.g., features supported by load balancing service, device handlers, routing service, contact list service, figure 13), associated with a private branch exchange and a packet network (e.g., features supported over the network, figure 13, col., 17, line 48 – col., 18, line 13), and adapted to maintain a list of message receivers (e.g., contact list, registered device

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handlers and users, load balancing service, figure 13, col., 17, line 48 – col., 18, line), said list comprising a list of integers, subsystem provide a dispatcher with an identification of a message to be delivered (e.g., User ID, figure 18(a)) identifying which receivers are to receive particular messages, dispatcher identifies a destination (e.g., identifying of the users to receive the messages through the device handlers, col., 17, line 48 – col., 18, line 13),

the dispatcher identifying and distributing the messages by unique integer and node (e.g., user identification and mapping, unique per CID, figure 12(b), database (13) containing device handler identification related to a user node for load balancing, figure 13, col., 17, line 48 – col., 18, line 13),

a plurality of message receivers (e.g., users through device handlers, col., 17, line 48 – col., 18, line 13), adapted to identify to said software dispatcher particular messages for receiving, registered receivers (e.g., a device handler is installed that accepts text pages, looks up the receiver's mobile number and then sends all the relevant information to some standard paging gateway (SMS gateway), a device handler may enable phone calls, col., 17, line 48 – col., 18, line 13),

receivers registering to receive predetermined messages with said dispatcher (e.g., col., 17, line 48 – col., 18, line 13),

the message receivers including one or more software applications (e.g., device handlers and their applications, col., 15, line 13 – col., 15, line 43),

Gudjonsson teaches that the server dispatching the messages can be anywhere on the network (e.g., a device handler is a communication endpoints to which the routing service can

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dispatch invitations. Device handlers are specifically used to interface with other networks, col., 2, line 52 – col., 3, line 20).

However, Gudjonsson does not specifically mention about the server coupled between a packet network and a private branch exchange.

Draginich teaches telecommunication system (telecom system, figure 2), a private branch exchange (PBX, figure 2), and a server coupled between a packet network and a private branch exchange (e.g., call server and routing controller coupled to the private branch exchange, figure 2), the server adapted to interface the private branch exchange to a packet network (e.g., call server and routing controller coupled to the private branch exchange, figure 2), the server including a software dispatcher (i.e., abstract).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Draginich with the teachings of Gudjonsson in order to facilitate dispatching of messages to the registered devices on the network using a PBX exchange because the server would provide message conversion between protocols used by the PBX and the devices on a private network.

Gudjonsson teaches dispatching of messages that use synchronous and asynchronous communication mechanism (e.g., Unified messaging systems allow users to provide essentially one address for a variety of communication options, typically including phone calls, voice mailbox, fax, and e-mails, col., 2, line 52 – col., 3, line 20).

However, Draginich and Gudjonsson do not specifically mention about the synchronous and asynchronous messages sent to the receiver.

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Coulouris teaches dispatching messages to the message receivers synchronously and asynchronously (e.g., page 34, line 15 – page 38, line 30).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Draginich and Gudjonsson with the teachings of Coulouris in order to facilitate communication for the dispatcher to interact with the registered devices because the dispatcher can send the messages to the registered devices on the network using a synchronous or asynchronous mechanism depending on the type of messages it received.

Draginich, Gudjonsson, Coulouris and Sanders do not specifically mention about dynamically configure and balance system workload.

Sanders teach the concept of dynamically configuration (e.g., lines 36 – 46, col., 2) and balance system workload (e.g., lines 30 – 36, col., 2).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Draginich, Gudjonsson and Coulouris with the teachings of Sanders in order to facilitate dynamically configure and balance system workload because the dynamic configuration would eliminate manual assignment which would enhance the system functionality. Balancing system workload would enhance handling of the messages by the system in a reliable manner.

6. Claims 2-5, 8-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Draginich, Gudjonsson, Coulouris and Sanders in view of Elliott et. al. 6,335,927 (Hereinafter Elliott).

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7. As per claims 2, and 8, Draginich, Gudjonsson, Coulouris and Sanders disclose the claimed limitations rejected under claims 1, 6, 7 and 12-16. However, Draginich, Gudjonsson, Coulouris and Sanders do not specifically mention about the claimed subject matter of claims 2 and 8.

Elliott teaches said software dispatcher is adapted to save asynchronous messages for later transmission in one or more logical message queues (e.g., process to process software interfaces include function or subroutine calls, message queues, shared memory, direct memory access (DMA), and mailboxes, col., 58, line 1 – col., 59, line 40).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Draginich, Gudjonsson, Coulouris and Sanders with the teachings of Elliott in order to facilitate usage of the available resources efficiently because the dispatcher can put the asynchronous message in the message queue and the device handler can handle the message whenever it is ready to process it. The efficient usage of resources would enhance the system functionality.

8. As per claims 3 and 9, Draginich, Gudjonsson, Coulouris and Sanders disclose the claimed limitations rejected under claims 1, 6, 7 and 12-16. However, Draginich, Gudjonsson, Coulouris and Sanders do not specifically mention about the claimed subject matter of claims 3 and 9.

Elliott teaches messages are dispatched in order of their priority (e.g., a priority routing technique to favor packets destined for specific network interfaces over packets destined for other network interfaces, col., 58, line 1 – col., 59, line 40).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Draginich, Gudjonsson, Coulouris and Sanders with the teachings of Elliott in order to facilitate dispatching messages in the order of their importance because the messages that need to be processed immediately can be delivered to the device handler before the messages that can be processed later. The efficient usage of resources would enhance the system functionality.

9. As per claims 4, 5, 10 and 11, Draginich, Gudjonsson, Coulouris and Sanders disclose the claimed limitations rejected under claims 1, 6, 7 and 12-16. However, Draginich, Gudjonsson, Coulouris and Sanders do not specifically mention about the claimed subject matter of claims 4, 5, 10 and 11.

Elliott teaches dispatching messages comprising dispatching messages as flexible message parameters comprising name, type, and value fields (e.g., Parameters, Name Description Cstring m_name name of the site, type The type of message, as defined in the Data Types, errCode, appendix, col., 275), said value field comprise another flexible message parameter (e.g., errCode, The error or warning code as defined in the application's resources, appendix, col., 275).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Draginich, Gudjonsson, Coulouris and Sanders with the teachings of Elliott in order to facilitate the dispatcher to include name, type and a linking parameter in the message structure that is sent to the device handlers because the device handlers would process the message according to the parameter values of the message. The efficient usage of resources would enhance the system functionality.

Conclusion

10. The prior art made of record (forms PTO-892 and applicant provided IDS cited arts) and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Examiner has cited particular columns and line numbers and/or paragraphs and/or sections and/or page numbers in the reference(s) as applied to the claims above for the convenience of the applicant. Although the specified citations are representative of the teachings of the art and are applied to the specific limitations within the individual claim, other passages and figures may apply as well. It is respectfully requested from the applicant in preparing responses, to fully consider the references in entirety, as potentially teaching, all or part of the claimed invention, as well as the context of the passage, as taught by the prior art or disclosed by the Examiner.

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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Haresh Patel whose telephone number is (571) 272-3973. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday from 10:00 am to 8:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Follansbee can be reached on (571) 272-3964. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Haresh Patel

November 9, 2005


JOHN FOLLANSBEE
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100